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New-Dork Daily Cribane.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. New-York TRIBUTES.

Ro notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of THE DATES TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are conto give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertis ust be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sin gie exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

We beg all Steamboatmen, Railroad Conductors, Hotel-keepers, &c., &c., to understand, once for all, that any person who solicits free conveyance, free living, or any thing like it, on the pretext that he is "connected with THE TRIBUNE" is an imposter and knave. Those who are really employed by us, whether at home or abroad, are instructed and enabled to pay their own way.

The Soft-Douglas Convention, which meets at Syracuse this week, will, it is now said, put six or eight old Know-Nothings, now professing to be for Bell, on its Electoral Ticket, but ne'er a Breckinridge man. Its choice for Governor is understood to lie between William M. Kelly of Dutchess County and Sanford E. Church of Orleans

MISSOURI.-The latest accounts intimate that Gen. Reid (Dem.) has beaten Mitchell (Opp.) for Congress in the IVth District. The vote is close, but Reid's chance is the better. The Members elect are probably as follows:

Dist. I. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, (Rep.) vice Barrett, (Dem.) JAMES S. ROLLINS, (Union) vice Anderson, (Dem.)
 John B. Clark, (Dem.) reelected.

IV. Elijah W. Norton, (Dem.) vice J. Craig, do. V. John W. Reid. (Dem.) vice Woodson, do.

VI John S. Phelps, (Dem.) reelected. VII John W. Noell, (Dem.) reelected

-It is morally certain that the regular Demo-

cratic ticket for State Officers is elected through-

The steamer Adriatic, with European dates of the let just,, being three days later than our previous advices, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. We have some details of the battle at Melazzo, which appears to have been a much more desperate affair than was supposed. The Sicilians, against superior numbers and showers of grapeshot, drove the royalists isto the citadel at the point of the bayonet. Garibaldi exhibited his usual bravery-indeed, all accounts represent him as exposing himself to too much danger. He was in imminent peril several times, but fought his way out. A dispatch dated Naples, July 30, says that a convention has been concluded between Garibaidi and Gen. Clary, which stipulates that the Nespolitans are to remain in possession of the ports of Syracuse, Agosta, and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all parts of those towns. The citadel of Messina is not to fire on the town. The Garibaldian colors are to take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag, and the navigation of the strait of Messina to be free. The report that Garibaldi had entered Messina is fully confirmed. In consequence of the convention conchided between Garibaldi and Geo. Clary, there well be a cessation of hostilities in the Island. The convention relative to intervention in Syrian affairs had not yet been signed, though the French proposal, with the modifications desired by the Porte, is agreed to by the Great Powers, it was expected, would be signed at the next sitting of the Conference. The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to the French Embasador at London, in consequence of the proposition to increase the English harbor defenses, requesting the Embassador to assure Lord Palmeston that he entertains none but the most friendly feelings towards England, and that his army and navy possess nothing of a threatening character. He says he has found much to improve in them, and that is all he is doing. The Conference of the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia at Toplitz, it is said, has resulted in a mutual understanding of the most important questions of European policy; and that hereafter they will act together in maintaining the equilibrium. Breadstuffs in demand at an advance. Consols 934 @ 934 for money, and 93\$ @934 for account.

TWO UPON ONE.

Senator Douglas is reported as having made the late Rhode Island Clam Bake these remarks: "I am asked why I don't advise my friends to make a union ticket with the secessionists. Why don't you make oil and water mix? A union ticket between an interventionist and a non-interventionist! Never on earth! I am willing to act with all men who agree with me in principle, and against all men who are in

favor of disturbing the peace and harmony of this country by dragging the Negro question into Congress!" -Without passing upon the justice of stigmatizing the supporters of Breckinridge as "Inter-" ventionists" and "Secessionists," we must say that the principle here laid down by Mr. D. is sound and just. For men who agree in essentials to suffer themselves to be divided and defeated by adherence to hostile names, is childish and unpatriotic. And if the old Protective-Tariff, River-and-Harbor-Improvement, Clay Whigs of the Country. are really or nearly identical in principle with Mr. Douglas-who has ever been a bitter, uncompromising antagonist of all Mr. Clay's distinctive principles and measures-we say they ought to vote for Douglas and elect him if they can.

But how are the Breckinridge men to be recon ciled to "Fusion?" Mr. Douglas and his prominent champions habitually stigmatize them as Secessionists and Disunionists. Mr. Douglas emphatically protests against any union between his supporters and them. Mr. Douglas's friends in Kentucky vote solid against the regular Democratic candidate and elect a good old Clay-Tariff-Fillmore-American-Whig over him, and they are now shouting over this triumph all over the country. They say that they will run a fusion Bell-Douglas ticket in Georgia, and take that State from Breckinridge. Ditto in Louisiana. Ditto in every Southern State. except where they can damage Breckinridge more by running separately. If this game shall be boldly, systematically played, the Douglas mennet strong enough to carry of themselves a single Slave State-will probably defeat Breckinridge in a majority of them, and so exclude him from the House and Lane from the Senate. Now, what puzzles us, is that Douglas's organs, like The Albany Atas, should object to the running of Breckinridge tickets in States like this, and say the Breckinridge men ought to vote the Douglas-Bell ticket, in order to throw the election into the House. How so, if the Douglas-Bell coalition in the South shall overbear Breckinridge and shut him out of the House! What is the inducement for giving Breckinridge votes to the Douglas ticket? Let us understand!

" THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."

Louis Napoleon has written another letter to his Minister in London for publication in the British newspapers. Its purpose is to calm and reassure England by the most solemn protestations of friendship and good will: its effect will of course be quite other than this. England could not forget if she would that the author of this letter owes his life to the elemency of Louis Philippe, and that he repaid that elemency by confiscating the property of Louis Philippe's widow and children. She cannot forget that he vaulted to power in France with a solemn oath on his lips to defend and preserve the Republic, and that he used the power so obtained to overthrow the Republic and slaughter and exile its defenders. They cannot forget his assurance to the French manufacturers and merchants that "The Empire is Peace," which he elucidated by directly thereafter embarking in a needless, expensive, pernicious war with Russia. They cannot forget his pacific assurances and protestations that he had not armed, did not meditate war, &c. on the eve of his late bloody struggles with Austris. They cannot forget his protestations of disinterestedness and aversion to conquest-his vaunt that France alone knows how to make war for an idea-so soon followed by his Shylock clutch of Sayoy and Nice. This man-of whom a Frenchman has tersely said "He seldom speaks, and yet he "always lies"-now writes a letter to Persigny surcharged with professions of good will and disclaimers of evil designs toward Great Britain, the effect of which will doubtless be to hurry up her new fortifications. They can hardly be finished

Napoleon tells the English that he desires only peace-that his Navy is still too small and his Army imperfect-he has really but Four Hundred Thousand men under arms! He has great conquests to make-but they are all peaceful, and within the present limits of France. Interpreting him by the rule of contraries, which experience has shown to be the only safe one, we look for a new and bloody European war to break out within the next year, and to see him at the head of an immense army in Italy or upon the Rhine. We do not think his time for an invasion of England will come before 1862. It may never come; but that will not be his fault. We all know that invasion is one of the Napoleonic Ideas, and any of these may be deferred, but never abandoned. So let John Bull strengthen his fleet and look well to his strongholds. These may save him; Napoleonic letters never will.

BELL-EVERETT ADORESS.

The "National Executive Committee of the · Constitutional Union party " have issued an Address to the People of the United States, very temperate in tone and courteous in language, though not uniformly accurate in statement. It very truthi lly says:

"The election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckleridge to simply an impossibility, and the Democratic party North Simply an importantly, and the readily in the face to day as bereafter, for to this conclusion they must come at last. A po-litical house divided sgainst liself cannot stand. Every man in the country of sound mind, whose wish is not father to his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popular vote."

-But, if the writer had been for Breckinridge he would have said, with equal truth, " The elec-"tion of Bell or Douglas by the People is simply " an impossibility"-and, if for Douglas, he would have said the same of Bell and Breckinridge, with equal truth. If the fact has any force as against the support of Breckinridge or Douglas, why not as against that of Bell ?

As to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Address save:

"Great pains have been taken in the Northern States by Ropublican speakers to represent the disturbance of the Missouri Compronde as a Southern measure, and one of the acts of what they are wont to call the Slave Power; but such speakers show nore party zeal than love of truth. The feeling in regard to that more party real than love of truth. The localing in regard to that Compromise was substantially the same in both sections of the constry; each conserved that it had yielded something of Con-stitutional right, but both acquiesced in the result as a measure of herling and peace. Its repeal took North and South slike y entirise; not a petition to that effect was presented from any Southern State, and the hand that set this disastrous bull in mo-lion was the hand of a Northern Senator. Thirty-seven Senators voted with him, and thirteen against him, and of these thirty even fourteen were from the Northern States; had these f seven fourteen were from the Northern Settles, and those been thern voted the other way, the Compromise would not have been disturbed. The measure was a Democratic measure, and the leaders of the Democratic party are alone responsible for it, and for its consequences. They, having sown the wind, are now reap-ing the which wind. The retribution which has failen upon their once powerful organization can awaken no sympathy, for it is no more than the righteous penalty exacted from those who broak

-Gentlemen! we must beg leave to correct you!

Whig Senator from Kentucky. And now look at this record:

In U. S. Senate, Feb. 6th, 1854 .- Mr. Chase o Ohio moved to strike out of the Nebraska bill Mr. Douglas's untrue assertion that the Missouri-Re-

was superseded by the principle of the Legislation of 1850 commonly called the Comptomise Measures which motion to strike out was voted down-Yeas 13, including Gen. Cass and Edward Everett; Nays 30, including John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas.

Feb. 15th .- Mr. Douglas moved to strike out of the bill his own words, above quoted, and insert instead the following repeal of the Slavery-Restricting clause of the Missouri Compact:

which, being inconsistent with the principle of Non-Inter-vention by Congress with Slaver; in the States and Territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the omise measures), is hereby declared inoperative an

-Carried: Yeas 35, including John Bell, Cass Douglas, &c.; Nays 10, including Edward Everett. So, you see, if the repudiation of that Missouri Compact was so unwise and pernicious, "the hand that set this disastrous ball in motion" was that of a Southern Whig and not of a Northern Democrat; and among the thirty-five Senators who voted for this "disastrous" perfidy we find recorded the names of

Mesara Bell, Tenn.

Benjamin, La.
Clayton, Del.
Dawson, Ga.
Dixon, Ky.
Thompson, Ky.—11.

Geyer, Mo.
Jones (Gov.), Tenn.
Morton, Fla.
Pearce, Md.
Pratt, do.

-Eleven Southern Whigs, including your candidate for President, voting to repudiate the Missouri Restriction! Yet you want to swear this bantling upon the Democratic party exclusively, when very nearly a pro rata proportion of votes for it were cast by Southern Whigs! It won't do And when you exult over the Democrats as having "sown the wind," and now "reaping the whirl-"wind," you compel us to ask, What has the Whig party already "reaped" as the result of this "disastrous" measure?

-But again, gentlemen! March 2d, the Senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Chase's amendment, adding to Mr. Douglas's section these words,

under which the People of the Territory, through their appr printe representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the exist ence of Slavery therein"-

-which was voted down: Yeas-Chase, Fish, Hamlin, Seward, &c .- 10; Nays-Bell, Douglas, Houston, &c .- 36; and nine of them elected as Whigs at that. And yet, while your candidate as well as Douglas voted to deny the People of the Territories the right to prohibit Slavery therein, their advocates are daily asking us, " Why not let the people of the Territories have Slavery or not have it, as they shall see fit ?"-Ask John Bell Ask Stephen A. Douglas! But again: Mr. Chase moved that the People of

each Territory be allowed to choose their own Governor; and this, too, was denied them by the same inexorable majority: Yeas-Chase, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, &c .- 10; Nays-Bell, Douglas, &c .- 30; including eight elected as True, when the bill, thus perfected, was to be

ordered to a third reading. Mr. Bell did not vote: while on the final passage he voted Nay; but the record above made was not thereby effaced. Study it well! Then say whether the repudiation of the Missouri Compact is to be rebuked by voting for Douglas under pretense of supporting John Bell!

-The Address consoles us with the assurance We do not think the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fata

-Glad to hear it, venerable cotemporaries If your nerves are unshaken, surely nobody's need

quiver. But why should you say-"That the Republican party is honestly believed, throughou the whole South to be a sectional party, and as such is viewed with uncompromising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned such a reputation without deserving it, it is a misfortune, to the consequences of which the

-O, no! most potent, grave and reverend seigniors! The true way is to let the Republicans prove, by an upright, impartial, constitutional administration of the Federal Government, that they are not sectional. And that is what the People are

-Yeu say of the Republican party that

"The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the dmission of Kunsas as a Free State. This was the excuse and admission of Kansas as a Free State. This was the excesse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization. This element gave them their great strength in 1856. It was for this that many moderate and conservative men in the Northern and Middle States gave them their votes at that time. But that

-No. gentlemen! we hate to be dogmatic with men old erough to know better, but "that object" is not "accomplished." Kansas is not admitted, though you well know she ought to have been, and you show champions of Popular Sovereignty have kept her out! Had those Senators who profess to favor harmony, and conciliation, and the death of agitation, taken hold heartily with the Republicans, Kansas would have been admitted at the late Session. Why did you not? If you supposed the admission of Kansis "the great object" of Republicanism, why aid you not remove this pretext for continued agitation by admitting her? What excuse have you for so perversely feeding and stirring the fires of "sectional agitation" by most unjustifiably keeping her out? But no man ever saw a Republican platform, no

man ever heard a Republican speech, that regarded the Admission of Kausas as "the great object" of our party. We mean to expel Slavery from the Territories where it has obtained a foothold and then bolt the door against its return. We mean to keep it out of those it has not yet invaded. We mean to have the Government administered in the interest and to the advantage of Free Labor. We mean to have indemnity for the past and security for the future. As to your cant about a Sectional party, let St. Louis answer it for the present, as three or four States will be ready to do before Mr. Lincoln's first term will have nearly expired. For the present, suffice it that we have heard from the home of FRANK BLAIR. -Finally, the "Union" Address exalts the

horn of Messrs. Bell and Everett and looks pityingly down on Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Bell, we are told, has been Speaker of the House and Secretary of War; Mr. Everett has been Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to England, and Secretary of State; while " Mr. Lincoln, we admit, is a respectable man, a respectable

lawyer, and, as a popular speaker, of probably more than average ability; but what a meeger catalogue is this of claims for the t office! Nothing whatever is known of his executive of administrative capacity," &c., &c. All which is very weak and in bad taste. Mr.

Lincoln is not so old as either Mr. Bell or Mr. Everett by a good many years; he tegan life very poor and in its bumblest walks, while they were born to education, opulence, consequence; he has lived all his adult years in a State overwhelm ingly adverse to him (until very recently) in politice, so that he has had to row against wind and posed by a Democrat, but by Archibald Dixon, a tide from the start. Under such circumstances, him for both. So much for the chief city of Slave. Deuglas has repeatedly declared that he stands by

we find him, at fifty one years of age, leader at the bar of his State, the pessessor of a decent competence, an lonored ex-Member of Congress, the choice and pride of his party, and with a prospect of the Presidency for which either Mr. Bell or Mr. Everett would gladly give all his bygone offices, though they had been twice as many. And all this to a man who scarcely went to school, who at twenty one could hardly read, who had no powerful relatives, and was scarcely worth the clothes on his back, coaree as they were. Had either Mr. Bell or Mr. Everett been so born and reared, we are sure he would never have been glorified in a Constitutional Union Address, nor thought of as a candidate for President. No great party would have thought of putting either forward to canvass a State against Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senate. Gen. Cornwallis's contempt for La Fayette; Lord Howe's for the militia colonel, Washington; the Austrian marshals' for Gen. Bonaparte in Italy-these might be excused if not justified; but what has authorized Alex. R.

Boteler or his scribe to sneer at Abraham Lincoln? -Let no one understand us as wishing to disparage Mesers. Bell and Everett. We have far oftener agreed than disagreed with them both, admit that they have talents and experience, and would by no means question their integrity. If the comparisons suggested by their eulogists do not serve to establish them in public favor, let it be remembered that their partisans wantonly provoked

MRS. GURNEY'S LETTER. It is always gratifying to receive evidence of the

successful achievement of any good purpose, and the justification of the motives which prompted the attempt. On Friday last, we published what purports to be a letter from Mrs. John Henry Gurney, and which comes to us in pamphlet form from England, where, we understand, it has already been put in circulation. The genuineness of this letter we have no reason to doubt. But, whether genuine or not, we were assured, and indeed were perfectly sure without any such assurance, that this document was about to be put before the American public, and if not first published in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, it would be in those of one of our morning cotemporaries. The question with us was simply this: Shall this extraordinary letter, so full of the most morbid sentimentality, and the most mischievious immomorality, withal so cleverly put, come before the American public, where its true character shall be thoroughly exposed, and shorn thus of its power of working harm? or shall it be permitted to first appear where it will be allowed to cater, without a protest, to a prurient and licentious taste, and to instill its subtle poison into the minds of the weak and the young? The question was easily answered, and the letter has accordingly appeared, but robbed of its power of corrupting the public merality. The event has justified us. Two of our neighbors, into the hands of one or the other of whom it would have fallen had it not come to ours, have received it in a characteristic manner. With one of them, who never said a serious thing and never did a wise one, it is the subject only of very sorry gibes-an earnest of the way in which it would have treated the letter could it have first got hold of it. The other, while affecting to disbelieve, "as the way is, " with a hid chagrin," that we had any other than a selfish motive in the publication, exposes its own low impulses by a story the point of which is that had the cup been offered to it it would have drained it to the bettem without pretending not to like it ! We hasten to tender to both our neighbors our acknowledgments for thus promptly justifying our sound judgment. The character of this letter-and whether it be Mrs. Gurney's or not, its power of mischief was the same-is established at the outset, by first appearing in our columns, and not left to a halting decision, and subsequent discussion, by

appearing first in theirs. As to the authenticity of the letter as published by us, we have testimony that seems to place it beyond doubt. In the first place, we ha and scanned what purports to be the original, in Mrs. Gurney's handwriting, and which a pro fessional dealer in autographs has compared with undoubted letters from Mrs. G., and unhesitatingly prenounces genuine. Then we know that a copyright was taken out for this letter in Philadelphia on the 23d ult. by Mr. William Brotherhead, a publisher of that city who is now issuing it. We printed from a copy privately printed in England, and the story that somebody in Philadelphia paid \$18 lor transcribing a copy from manuscript proves nothing to the purpose, as such copies have been for some time in private circulation. The assertion that the letter was published in a Phila-

delphia Sunday paper before we printed it is false. We credit the rumor that Mrs. Gurney has become sick of her wretched intrigue, has discarded her groom, and is now living reputably in the family of an English clergyman in Paris. We presume it is also true that she has written to England, begging to be forgiven and received back by her relatives. The whole truth, when ascertained, will prove the best possible antidote to the egotistic sophistry of her letter.

BEROIC ST. LOUIS! It seems that Frank Blair is really elected to

Congress not only for the next term but for the unexpired balance of this one also. The votes, as canvassed, stand-SHORT TREES.

Blair. Barret. Todd. 10,159 8,704 3,725 1,290 1,292 727 Barret. 10,844 1,831

-But in this account there are two hundred votes for Blair which were intended for both terms, but were counted for the long only. The St. Louis

ELECTION OF BLAIR FOR THE SHORT TERM.-We were Dr. matere, it appears, in conceding the election of Barret for the short term. By official count, there are over 200 Republican tickets which were polled for "F. Blair for Congress" which he has not received credit for so far, and which gave him a majority over Barret of 50 or 60 votes. That he is entitled to these votes both on the long and the short term, no doubt can be entertained. The ticket on which his name thus appears is headed, "the Re-"publican ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Coro" ner and Marshal." It will, therefore, we submit, be the duty of the proper antiorities to give Mr. Blair what he is so ob-viously entitled to. Indeed, we cannot imagine that Mr. Bar-ret, who so affects to hold the verdict of the ballot-box sacred, however informally the voting may have been accomplished, would have the hardibood to claim the seat for the short term,

-Every one must know that these votes were given with intent to return Blair to the House for both terms, and should so be corrected. If the canvassers want to deprive him of these votes for either term, let bim cut them off for the long term, where he can easily spare them, instead of the short, where they are essential. But if the intent is to give effect to the people's will, they must be a lowed for both terms, and that elects

dem. Who will longer pretend that the Republicans are "making war on the South?"

-Of the general result in St. Louis, The Demo crat-which has fought the battle with unsurpassed energy, gallantry, and ability-forcibly says:

THE ELECTION-A GLORIOUS REPUBLICAS TRIUMPH.-The most severely contested of elections has resulted in the most decisive of victories for the Free Democracy of St. Louis. The campaign has no parallel in the history of our politics. The returns show the largest vote ever polled in the county, and the result is the election of Frank Blair and our whole ticket by about 1,400 majority. Two years ago, the vote of the county v 19,256; this time it is between 5,000 and 6,000 more. Each pa man, this time it is netween above and the more. Each party was successful in bringing out its whole strength, notwithstanding the failing off in the Union vote from the American vote two years ago. That falling off is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the Democratic vote. Barrett, who was besten by Breckingidge in the Eastern Precinct of the Fifth Ward—the stronghold of the Opposition-395 votes, heats Todd in that Pre-cinct a hundred votes; and in the Eastern Precinct of the Sixth Ward, in which Breckinridge beat Barrett 257 votes, Todd beats him 60. This tells the whole tale. We have also hed t contend with the Douglas and Breckinridge factions combined each of which supported Barrett.

It is true we have lost" the short term for Congress; but how

could it be otherwise when the great body of the Union party in tervened in favor of Barret? The Union Convention refu make a nomination for that term, in order to maintain—so said—the neutrality of the party. The figures show what kind of neutrality it was which our Union friends maintained. While the Republicans voted for Orr and the Union State ticket, giving that ticket twice as many votes in this county as it got from the Union men themselves, the latter are proved by the infallible figunion men themselves, the latter are proved by the infailible fig-ures to have elected Berret for the short term. We content our-selves with stating the fact. After such a victory as we have won, magnatimity is becoming Besides, we know the Union men who voted for Barret are thoroughly ashamed of themselves, and if the election were to be held over again, that Biair would and if the election were to be held over again, that Biatr would get three thousard majority for the short term. The News, the organ of the party, tells some wholesome truths, and administers a just rebuke to the members of that party who voted for Barret. We quote the following from that paper, as conclusive of how we were besten for the short term, and as an explanation to our friends shored.

we were leaten to the state friends abroad:

"From the returns, it speears that in the race for the vacancy in Crozress, in which the Union men had no candidate, about 10.2,460 of them voted for bick Barrett, and about 900 for Frank Blair. We confess that this interference in behalf of Barretts shameful, and without any sort of apology; and is most ungrate-ful, considered in view of the vote thrown by Blair's friends for Judge Orr."

We repeat, we are too well pleased with the general result t indulge in any reproaches, but we would call the attention of the Union men who voted for Barret to the extent of the cheat which has been practiced upon them. They got not a solitary vote in return for the 2 400 which they gave the Douglas candi-date for Congress' Well, we leave them to their own reflec-

kind. It is a straight-out Republican triumph. True, we gave our votes as a general thing to the Union State ticket, but this we did from high motives of public duty, and without asking or receiving any return. St Louis is, therefore, a Republican city.
We had to withstand the unpleasant sentiment occasioned by
the "Impending Crisis," a work which, now that election is over, we will say that we do not indorse. The contest has been fought by the Republican party on the Chicago platform and on the Emancipation principle. The one was our National and the other our State platform throughout the campaign. We took no backward step. We lowered no flag. On the contrary, it was backward step. We lowered no flag. On the contrary, it was advanced higher and further forward than ever before. We ever refused to disclaim any position, however extreme, on the Slavery question, which the enemy attributed to us. We acted niformly on the offensive; never on the defensive. The apol ogetic tone could not be discovered in anything said or written on the part of the Republican party. We dared to invite the most radical expenents of our doctrines from abroad, and to pub-lish their speeches in the very storm and whirlwind of the can-vass. If we erred at all, we erred on the side of boidness.

It is therefore with feelings of just pride, that we send thi essage, greeting to our Republican brethren throughout the untry. We have fought and won the Montebello of the Presicountry. We have fought and won the Montebello of the Frest dential campaign. We even give assurance that St. Louis Country will go for Lincoln and Hamin in November by two thousands. win go for Lincoin and Risaini in Sovember by two thousand inspority, and that these two candidates will receive at least thirty-five thousand votes in Miscouri. We have satisfied both our-selves and the Pro-Slavery party that the Free Labor cause can never be crushed out in this State. The struggle for a mere foot ing is closed, and the redemption of the State is now but a quesion of time. St. Louis is indeed the Gibraltar—the impregnable for to the foregoin in the Slave States.

In justice to Mayor Filley and the police, it is but proper

state that the election was a peaceable and orderly one—perhap-the most peaceable and orderly we have ever had. *This was issued the day before the discovery

that Blair had been defrauded of a hundred votes,

It is ludicroasly apparent that The Albany Argus s both disgusted and disheartened at the harmony which ruled in the Breckinridge State Convention. It says: "The Convention was run by the Gideon J. Tuckers, John A. Greenes, and men of their caliber and spirit, and was the embodiment of disappointed ambition, mortified vanity, and petty malignity." Doubtless, the most influential Democrat whose counsels guided the Convention was Daniel S. Dickinson-a fact well known to The Argus. Last Summe while the Regency was drawing Mr. Dickinson into its snare, The Argus, as its mouth-piece, daily beslavered him with the most extravagant and fulsome praises. Having enmeshed him, tied him hand and foot, the Regency filched him temporarily of his good name. and then inflicted upon him all sorts of indignities, sneering at his credulity, jeering at his Presidential pretensions, and finally, at Charleston and Baltimore, subjecting him to a series of swindles, a concatenation of cheats, that would have astonished dealers in spavined horses, and tingled with shame the cheek of every thimble-rigger in the country. And now, when the victim of this conspiracy cuts himself loose from these entanglements, and nails the ears of the conspiraters to the pillory of public contempt, their detected and exposed organ, instead of submitting in silence to merited punishment, whimpers and whines about "disappointed ambition, mortified vanity, and petty malignity!" Even worms proverbially turn when trodden upon; much more a defiant man like Daniel S. Dickinson. We are mere spectators of this fight. But we love fair play, and can applaud just retribution. We assure Mr. Dickinson, that the great public, irrespective of party, and regardless of any political principles involved in this contest between him and the Albany Regency, are with him, and wish him signal success in his efforts to place a whip in every honest hand, to lash the Softs naked through

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles proposes that the cortest as to his seat in the present Congress be decided by the People of the District as follows: Let Mr. Williamson and himself run for the next House, and let the successful candidate take the seat also for the residue of the present term without further contest. This seems fair enough so far as the contestants are concerned, but hardly so fair to the People, who may possibly prefer a third person to either Mr. Sickles or Mr. Williamson, and have a clear right to indulge that preference, so far at least as the next House is concerned. To be fair and just to all parties, Mr. Sickles should resign his claim to sit in the present House, becoming a candidate for the vacancy and also for the seat in the next Congress, Mr. Williamson expressly giving up the present contest and taking the same course. Then let the People elect Mr. Sickles or Mr. Williamson, or any one else, to both the vacancy and the next House; let the election be held fairly, and let its result settle the whele controversy. We make this suggestion without consulting any of the parties, but in the hope that, being fair and just to all, it may prove generally acceptable.

The Cooperstown Journal, a Democratic paper sublished at the residence of Judge Nelson of the United States Supreme Court, says that Judge N. supports Mr. Douglas, and also, that he is supported by Chief-Justice Taney. This is natural, tor it is only reciprocating a favor. The most famous or infamous set of Judge Tarey is his political pronunciamiento in the Dred Scott case. Mr.

that decision of Taney. Is it, then, anything more than fair that Taney should stand by Douglas in the severest struggle of his life? We confess we think the better of Taney for supporting Douglas.

The Evening Post recurs to the subject of the bogus letter from Gov. Seward to H. Greeley in reply to that which has excited some attention, and puts the matter in this new shape:

"To avoid doing Mr. Greeley injustice a second time, if we have already done him injustice once, as he seems to imply, we take the liberty of asking him just two questions. First: Has not a copy of Mr. Seward's letter, in reply to his, dissolving the partnership of Seward, Weed & Greeley, or the original, been exhibited to any person since the first allusion to this correspondence in May last, long enough for it to be committed to memory? And secondly: Is not this copy which we publish, as far as it goes, substantially the same as that original, with or without the allusion to Messrs. Webb and Raymond?"

Answer. 1. No copy of any private letter from Gor. Seward to me was ever made, or caused, or permitted to be made, by me or within my knowledge. No such letter was ever shown by me to any but one or two of my most intimate associates in the conduct of THE TRIBUNE. And none such was ever shown by me at all within the last three or four years.

2. Having already stated that the bogus letter wherein The Post delights is no copy of any one ever received by me, I have nothing further to say on this head.

Col. James L. Orr, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a recent letter, admits that Lincoln is going to be elected. The Albany Argus, Soft State organ, in a recent article, virtually admits the same thing. This point being settled, the question naturally arises, "What are you going to do about it ?" Col. Orr says the Southern States ought to secede from the Union, but doubts whether they will. The Argus says emphatically that the responsibility shall rest where it belongs, and that "the public shall understand " who is in fault." We share with the ex-Speaker in his doubts, and tender our aid to the organ in its endeavors to place the responsibility of Lincoln's election where it will belong-upon the broad shoulders of the People.

NORTH CAROLINA. - The majority for Gov. Ellis will hardly vary from 5,000. The vote is very heavy. The Democratic majority in the Legislature, though reduced, is sufficient. An attempt is now to be made to organize a Douglas party in the State, the existing Democratic organization being entirely in the hands of the Breckinridge men. If the Douglas men mean to take the State from Breckinridge, they must vote the Bell ticket direct, as of the thirty or forty Democratic journals in the State, all but one, if not every one, support Breckinridge.

ARKANSAS .- The returns from this State are quite imperfect, but they indicate the election of Johnson as Governor and Hindman to Congressregular Democrats. In the other district, it is understood that the regular Democratic candidate for Congress is likewise elected.

There is as yet no Douglas party in this State, but one is about to be organized. It will not, however, be large enough to take the State from Breckinridge, even by voting directly for Bell.

"A Reader" wants to know if our last Legislature passed an act allowing a black man to hold office in this State. Certainly not. We are not aware of any thing that ever prevented black men from holding office in our State but a lack of the requisite votes, and that is a deficiency which legislation could hardly remedy.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. . From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1860. DISUNION.

As the Douglas interest has raised a hue and ory against the Breckinridge party as disunionists, the entiments of men now closely identified with Judge Douglas's fortunes, the thing is probably not difficult, as there has been a power of talk by Demecratic politicians North and South that the success of their party was the only hope of the Union. The Constitution but a day or two since, in its leader, held the following atrocious language:

"Thus far has the government been kept secure in its moorings by the ties which bound the Democratic Party to the true principles of the Constitution and the equality of the States. But when the Democratic party fails to sustain these cardinal principles of its faith, then it ceases to command the confidence of the Constitutionabiding men, both North and South, and with the downfal of this Republic. View idlightly as we may, this Government cannot long exist a unit with the Demo-cratic party divided."

This sort of stuff is common with the official orgar, and is disunionism pure and simple. But if Mr. Lincoln is elected, we are then to see these people initiate revolution in the Southern States. As the thing is now understood, South Carolina and Mississippi are to open the ball by assembling their State Legislatures and instructing their Congressmen not to convene again at Washington.

MR. CORR EXPECTED HOME. Mr. Cobb is expected home from Georgia within the present week.

INDIANA.

Some of the Indiana Breckinridge men here, who for some time gave up that State to Mr. Douglas, felicitate themselves upon later advices to the effect that Mr. Lincoln will carry it. THE ADMINISTRATION FOR DISUNION.

The States and Union, the Douglas organ here, accuses the Administration of complicity with the South Caro ina Disunionists by a step which would leave the Fort at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, an easy conquest. The charge is bassed upon an article in The Charleston Mercury,

as follows: "Should the vellow fever make its appearance this season at Sullivan's Island, and the measure be recom-mended by the Surgeon at that post, the commanding officer at Fort Moul ric has been authorized to remove

Those who control the course of The States are Southerners, and should be good judges about and things in South Carolina. It will be seem bered that in a certain contingency Gov. Wise was

o have seized Fortress Monroe. MR. YANCEY COMING NORTH TO VINDICATE

It is currently reported that Mr. Yancey will oen come North to vindicate himself before the cople from charges of disunion. A SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

I hear that the sentence of McGaskill, who was recently convicted for murder in the U. S. District Court at Pensacola, Florida, has been ausperded for two months to enable the Attorney-

General to decide upon a question of jurisdiction which has been raised.